

**Amendments to the Claims:**

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

**Listing of Claims:**

1. (Currently Amended) A method to inhibit the growth of a tumor that overexpresses epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR)/HER-1 in a human patient, which comprises treating said human patient with an effective amount of a combination of radiation and a non-radiolabeled biological molecule inhibitor of said EGFR/HER-1.
2. (Original) A method according to claim 1 wherein the inhibitor is a monoclonal antibody or a fragment that comprises the hypervariable region thereof.
3. (Original) A method according to claim 2 wherein the monoclonal antibody is chimerized or humanized.
- 4-23. (Canceled)
24. (Currently Amended) A method according to claim 2 wherein the monoclonal antibody inhibits EGFR/HER-1 phosphorylation.
- 25-29. (Canceled)
30. (Currently Amended) A method according to claim 1 wherein said tumor is a tumor of the breast, lung, colon, kidney, bladder, head and neck, ovary, prostate, or brain.
31. (Original) A method according to claim 2 wherein the antibodies are administered before radiation.
32. (Original) A method according to claim 2 wherein the antibodies are administered during radiation.
33. (Original) A method according to claim 2 wherein the antibodies are administered after the radiation.
34. (Original) A method according to claim 2 wherein the antibodies are administered before and during radiation.

35. (Currently Amended) A method according to claim 2 wherein the antibodies are administered during and after radiation.

36. (Original) A method according to claim 2 wherein the antibodies are administered before and after radiation.

37. (Original) A method according to claim 2 wherein the antibodies are administered before, during and after radiation.

38. (Original) A method according to claim 2 wherein the source of the radiation is external to the human patient.

39. (Original) A method according to claim 2 wherein the source of radiation is internal to the human patient.